



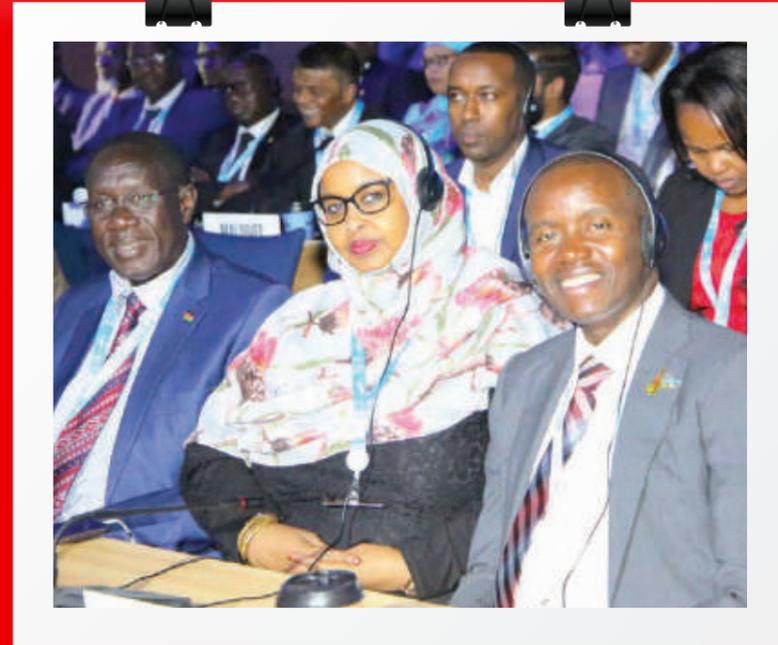
KENYA

YOUR RELIABLE PARTNER AT THE ITU

Candidate for the ITU Council in Region D



Mr. Stanley Kibe, Kenya's candidate for the ITU Radio Regulations Board (RRB) speaks in Busan, South Korea, in 2014. He served on the RRB between 2010 to 2018.



Kenya delegation to 2018 ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in Dubai, United Arab Emirates.



Delegates at the ITU Global ICT Capacity Building Symposium held in Nairobi in 2016.



Kenya delegation to the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in Busan 2014.





KENYA: CANDIDATE FOR ITU COUNCIL IN REGION D (AFRICA)

The Republic of Kenya has been a member of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Council for 40 years now, having been first elected in 1982.

Throughout the period, Kenya has been an active member of the Council and has served on various Council Working Groups and bodies within the three sectors of the Union and other key organs.

Kenya offers herself to continue serving on the ITU Council under Region D, and, therefore, seeks the support of the Member States of the Union for her candidature, at elections to be held during the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference scheduled to take place from 26th September to 14th October 2022 in Bucharest, Romania.



KENYA'S DEVOTION TO ICT DEVELOPMENT

Kenya has built a regional and global reputation in the field of ICT, distinguishing herself as a reliable partner in creating digital transformation for its people and in the region.

ICT development in Kenya has evolved rapidly in recent years. Not only is Kenya now regarded as one of the tech-savvy countries in the African region, but is also renowned for revolutionary innovations that have had a considerable impact on lives.

Kenya is recognized globally for innovation in mobile money services, which have played a significant role in promoting digital financial inclusion in the country and in the region. Kenya's focus is to improve ICT infrastructure, avail better connectivity to its population, and remain at the forefront of cutting edge ICT innovations.

Kenya's re-election to the Council will add considerable value and expertise to decision-making platforms on ICT matters on the global stage.





KENYA AND THE ITU

a) Leadership Roles and Involvement in Work of the Union:

Since her first election to the ITU Council in 1982, Kenya has relentlessly supported the ITU in its various programmes, acceding to a number of instruments in the advancement of ICTs.

Kenya remains an active participant in ITU meetings in all the three sectors of the Union. Kenya has further provided leadership at the ITU in various capacities including: Chair of the ITU Global Symposium for Regulators (GSR) in 2021; Vice Chair for Africa at the ITU Council Working Group on Strategic and Financial Plan (2021-2022); Chair of the Radiocommunication Advisory Group (2016-2023); Vice-Chair of the Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (2018-2021); Vice-Chair of the Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (2017-2020); Vice-Chair ITU-R SG 1: Spectrum Management (2020-2023); Chair of the African Group at the Plenipotentiary Conference (2018); Vice-Chair of ITU-D Study Group 2 (2014-2017); Vice-Chair of ITU-R SG 6: Broadcasting Services (2020-2023); Member of the Radio Regulations Board (2011-2018); Vice-Chair of the Working Group on WSIS at the World Telecommunication Development Conference (2006); Chairman of Committee 4 at the Regional Radiocommunications Conference for the Abrogation of G89 (2006); Vice-Chair of the Working Group of Plenary at the ITU Plenipotentiary (2002).

b) Kenya has partnered with the ITU in numerous capacity building initiatives, including the training of legal practitioners and law enforcement officers to build ICT capacity in their respective adjudication/law enforcement roles.

- c) Through the ITU's Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA), Kenya adopted the ITU model of establishing a National Computer Incidence Response Team (CIRT). Kenya partnered with ITU's International Multilateral Partnerships Against Cyber Threats (IMPACT) in establishing the National Kenya Computer Incident Response Team – Coordination Centre (National KE-CIRT/CC) and has continued to enjoy the collaboration with ITU in enhancing its capacity in the management of cybersecurity and mitigating cybercrime. The National KE-CIRT/CC is the national point of contact in ensuring the Kenyan cyberspace is safe.
- d) Kenya has worked with the ITU in other areas such as in the development of a National Child Online Protection Strategy, as well as a National ICT-Centric Innovation Framework.
- e) Kenya has hosted a number of key ITU meetings over the years. These include:
 - a) The ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in 1982
 - b) ITU Telecom Africa in 1983
 - c) Study Group 5 and 12 Regional Groups for Africa in 2010
 - d) ITU Symposium on New Broadcasting Technologies for Africa
 - e) ITU Human Resource Development meetings in 2010
 - f) Quality of Service Development Group in 2012
 - g) ITU Workshop on Fixed Mobile Convergence in 2016
 - h) ITU Capacity Building Symposium in 2016





KENYA IN THE AFRICAN REGION

As part of its leadership role in the African region, Kenya has hosted a number of regional and international ICT organizations, a stamp of confidence in the country's commitment to the development of ICTs.

Kenya is an active member of the East African Communications Organization (EACO), a regional body for ICT regulators and operators.

In recognition of the need to support capacity building in the area of ICT development, Kenya hosts the African Advanced Level Telecommunications Institute (AFRALTI), a regional intergovernmental institution that is supporting member states to enrich their skills development in ICTs. The AFRALTI is one of the ITU Centres of Excellence in Africa. Kenya equally hosts the African Telecommunications Union (ATU), the regional body that promotes the development of ICTs in Africa in order to achieve universal access, and inter-country connectivity.

Kenya is a regional hub and home to various regional and global ICT organizations, including the African Regional Engagement office for the International Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), IBM's 12th global research lab and the first industrial research facility in Africa.

It is also worthwhile to note that Kenya in 2019 became the first country in the region to roll out a Digital Economy Blueprint, which seeks to leverage this new frontier for socio-economic development.

DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT) SERVICES IN KENYA

For the past two decades, since the liberalization of the ICT sector, Kenya's ICT sector has continued to grow exponentially, making it one of the most attractive destinations for investors.

The National ICT Policy has provided for deliberate measures that will see further growth of the sector, in the face of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. In particular, the policy provides many of the key strategies essential for achieving Kenya's national development targets, including a focus on speeding up the development of new generation mobile, high-speed, secure and ubiquitous ICT infrastructure, developing a modern technology-enabled industrial system and enhancing national cyber-security.

In 2019, Kenya unveiled its Digital Economy Blueprint, a framework envisaged to improve Kenya's and by extension Africa's ability to leapfrog economic growth. The framework is hinged on five key pillars namely, Digital Government; Digital Business; Infrastructure; Innovation-driven Entrepreneurship and Digital Skills and Values. It is also part of Kenya's contribution to the Smart Africa Alliance and has become a template for many other countries to consider.

This Blueprint, which is now being operationalized through the development of various enabling instruments, is based on Kenya's national development strategy and is aimed at enhancing the contribution of ICTs to the economy. For instance, the digital economy accounted for seven (7) per cent of Kenya's GDP in 2019; and the sector's contribution to the economy has continued to grow, and will likely

increase in the future as all industries in the economy digitize. In order to ensure no one is left behind in the digital transformation journey, Kenya has continued to implement initiatives to enhance access to ICTs, especially in areas with limited or no access at all to communication services across the country. Narrowing the digital divide is at the centre of key interventions being undertaken by the Government.

Through the Universal Service Fund (USF), significant milestones have been realized including connecting 884 public secondary schools to high-speed Internet, integrating ICTs in learning, as well as connecting 78 sub-locations to mobile network services. As of 2022, Kenya is implementing the second phase of the USF, targeting 101 sub-locations while the subsequent phase which is currently under design, will see over 250 sub-locations connected.

Kenya is also actively exploring other complementary strategies to reach as many people as possible. In this regard, Kenya has authorized the use of TV White Spaces for the provision of communication services in the country as well as implementing a framework for the licensing of Community Networks that will give impetus to small and localized networks, which will greatly transform our societies. During the height of the COVID-19 period, the government authorized the operations of the Google Loon Services in Kenya, to enable universal 4G data coverage in the country.

Kenya has also set its eyes on new frontiers, by allowing 5G trials in the country, becoming the second country to do so in Africa. The country is now developing a

roadmap that sets out the priorities and focuses areas in the rollout of the 5G network in the country. Given the primacy of data as the new currency of the modern world, Kenya has put in place a data protection law that guarantees the integrity and safety of personal data as well as the enactment of a law to deal with computer misuse and cybercrimes. Similarly, to foster trust and confidence in online transactions, Kenya is in the process of operationalizing a National Public Key Infrastructure (NPKI).

At the same time, Kenya is also developing an IPv6 migration strategy that will assist in the adoption of efficient IP addresses, that play a critical role in facilitating increased access to the Internet. ICTs are now key enablers of the Kenyan economy, catalyzing the provision of e-government services to citizens; stimulating employment creation, and enabling the growth of innovations. We believe in the great potential of ICTs to help achieve the national development agenda and the quest to be a regional ICT hub on the cutting edge of world-class innovations.

Kenya firmly believes that by influencing deliberations on emerging ICT issues at the global stage such as that provided by the ITU, it will continue to enrich global conversations, that will result in fundamental human transformation, brought about by widespread availability of ICTs.





Communications Authority of Kenya Director General Mr. Ezra Chiloba (*third left*) and Kenya's Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Other International Organization in Geneva Amb. Dr. Cleopa Mailu (*third right*) with the top leadership of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) led by the Secretary-General Mr. Houlin Zhao (centre) on the sidelines of an ITU Council meeting in Geneva.



Kenyan Cabinet Secretary for ICT, Innovation and Youth Affairs, Mr. Joe Mucheru, uses his cell phone on the Loon Technology Internet to stream a live video call of President Uhuru Kenyatta in 2020.



Kenya Hosts the 3rd Annual Sub-Saharan Spectrum Conference.





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